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ITEM No. 1**STANSFIELD TURNER**

Guest columnist

Do what's necessary to keep oil flowing

CHICAGO — The French are reported to be delivering jets armed with Exocet missiles to Iraq. The Iraqis are threatening to use them against Iran. The Iranians are threatening to interrupt the flow of Persian Gulf oil in response.

These threats have to be taken seriously. One quarter of the Free World's oil comes through the Persian Gulf. Despite the current oil surplus, the shock of an extended cutoff could make prices soar.

But there is reason to be skeptical, too. Iraq's Saddam Hussein may well be bluffing. And since he must worry about antagonizing his Saudi Arabian and other Persian Gulf supporters, he may think twice about the consequences of following through on his threats.

Whether Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini is bluffing is hard to predict; he's irrational. The bigger question is whether he could actually carry out his threat. It would be much easier for Iraq to hit a tanker with an Exocet missile than for Iran to block the Strait of Hormuz, which is 35 miles wide.

But if the threats become real, this country must act. We are the leader of the Free World. We must be concerned for the stability of Japan and our European allies, who depend on Persian Gulf oil.

And remember, Venezuelan and Nigerian oil reserves will run out. So will North Sea oil. The world's great oil reserves are largely in the Mideast. If the Soviets ever controlled them, they would gain substantial leverage.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, former director of the CIA, gave his views in an interview.

If it becomes necessary, we and our allies must deploy naval power — several aircraft carriers, destroyers and mine-sweepers — to reassure any ships passing through the Gulf that they would not be vulnerable to attack.

Khomeini could cause insurance rates of oil tankers to soar just by making threats. A mere report that he had mined the Strait could cause panic. And one good missile in an oil-laden tanker could spoil your whole afternoon.

This country has very little influence with Iran. But in recent months, Iran has tried to reestablish economic relations with the West, so diplomatic pressure from our allies may be possible.

Pressure on Iraq might be more successful. Here, the French could play a moderating role — if only they would. It is unconscionable that the French caused this whole problem by agreeing to send the missiles in the first place. It is indicative of a fundamental malaise in the Atlantic alliance, and it should remind us that we take good relations and common objectives with our European allies too much for granted.

The French argue that the threat to use the missiles could make Khomeini back down and end the war. But that is specious reasoning. Khomeini, as we have bitterly learned, doesn't give in to pressure.

By Admiral Stansfield Turner

A Look Inside The CIA Complex

Admiral Stansfield Turner, USN (Ret) was CIA Director from 1977 to 1981. Previously he was Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe, and President of the Naval War College. He is a McLean resident.

As Northern Virginians, we all have a mysterious, forbidding and secretive neighbor in McLean — the CIA. What is it like inside that fenced enclave? In 1977 I attempted to open the CIA grounds to guided tours for the public, much as the FBI does. That proved to be impractical.

Why? Because we found that there would not be enough that could be opened up to make a tour interesting. Why so much secrecy?

First because we must protect our sources of information. Some of these are talented people; others are expensive technical systems, like satellites. If we talk too much about them they won't be of too much use to us in the future.

Beyond that we also need to hold onto information which the United States has and other nations do not know we have. For instance, if we know another nation's negotiating position before negotiations with them begin, we are at a considerable advantage, but only if we can keep our secrets.

Some people feel that the CIA already gets too much publicity and should be even more secretive. There is no other organization in the world conducting espionage that receives as much publicity as the CIA.

In part that is because we are the most open country in the world and place our government under greater public scrutiny than anywhere else. In part, though, it is also because we are the only country in the free world with a major intelligence activity that places so many different elements of intelligence in one organization, the CIA.

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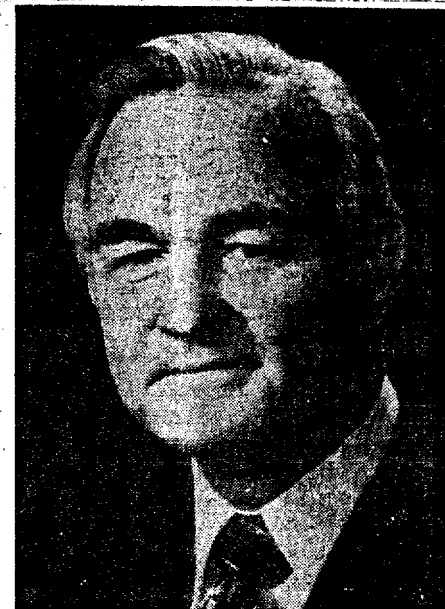
Elsewhere espionage activities are buried deep in the bureaucracy so that they do not receive public attention. We chose, in creating the CIA, to coordinate espionage activities with the other two key elements of intelligence, technical collection and analysis by placing them all in one organization.

One point we Northern Virginians should keep in mind is that we have some very interesting neighbors in those people who work behind those secret fences. For instance the analysis department must cover political intelligence, military intelligence and economic intelligence and to do so must have a wide variety of skilled personnel, ranging from economists to political scientists to psychologists to historians and on and on. The technical department has many physicists, chemists, electronics specialists and almost every other type of scientific talent.

Thus, our neighbors at Langley are a highly talented group of people who represent almost all of the academic disciplines. There are probably more advanced degrees inside that mysterious compound than anywhere else in our government.

Beyond that, they are a very dedicated group of government servants. If you look carefully at night when you drive past on Route 123 or the George Washington Parkway, you will always see some lights burning into the wee hours. These neighbors of ours work hard and well. They are doing an important job for our country for which they get little credit.

If a mistake is ever made the public usually hears about it, but if the ac-



cusation is incorrect it usually cannot be denied because doing so would give away some secret. Their best successes are closely guarded secrets.

I remember well my reaction after about three months as the CIA's Director. I went home one evening and said to my wife, "I wish that I could only tell you what those people did today! It was magnificent!" I kept on watching them do the same kind of things for four years. I'm sure it is the same today.

When we drive by the CIA, we should all be grateful that these neighbors are serving us as citizens so well. Even if just what they are doing has to be a mystery, you and I can be confident that some of the finest public servants in our government are in that compound working to protect each of us and our country.